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insolang ich meinen dicken Kolben
mit den Buckeln habe ; kann, o Bruder,
auch mit ihm auf Kriegespfaden wandeln,
schenk mir lieber Geld auf Reisegehung.
Da beschenkte ihn der Paša reichlich
wohl mit einer halben Maultierladung
lauter weisser Talerstücke, die in
einem Steinkrug aufbewahrt gewesen.
  Tale von Orašje lachte hell auf.
Alsdann schwangen sie sich auf die Rosse,
stiegen auf die Rosse auf im Hofe,
und sie ritten fort, der Greis als Erster
und als Zweiter folgte nach Ibrâhim,
und als letzter Tale auf dem Fahlen.
  Als sie in der Handelsstrasse waren
bei den Handelsleuten in Sarajevo
streute Tale aus die weissen Taler
um sich ringsherum auf beide Seiten.
Hei, wie sich darum im Gassenkote
laut im Streit die flinken Jungen balgten!
  Wie nun Tale in der Kneipe abstieg,
da besass er nicht einmal ein Kleingeld
um sich einen kühlen Trunk zu zahlen,
sondern musst' nach altem Brauche pumpen.
  Darauf zogen unsere Helden heimwärts.
Was für Taten einst sich zugetragen
dess gedenke man in unser'n Tagen
wie des Georgstags vor allen Tagen
wie des Helden kühn vor allen Magen.

Action of the Gas from As_2O_3 and HNO_3 upon m-Oxybenzoic Acid.

By Edgar F. Smith (Springfield, Ohio).

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, September 7, 1888.)

In Volume viii, No. 2, of the *American Chemical Journal,* it was shown that when the vapor arising from arsenic trioxide and nitric acid was permitted to act upon the ethereal solution of methyl salicylate that both the α- and the β-nitrosalicylic acids resulted.

Since then I prepared the ethyl ester of m-oxybenzoic acid and subjected it to a similar action. A powder of a brick-red color separated from the cooled ethereal solution. The ethereal filtrate from the powder was carefully evaporated upon a water-bath when there remained an oil of a dark-red color.

The red powder was boiled for some time with a potassium hydroxide solution, the latter concentrated and acidified with hydrochloric acid, when a yellow mass was precipitated. This was dissolved in hot water, from which it crystallized, on cooling, in yellow leaflets. These melted constantly at 230° C. By reference to *Berichte*, 20, 404, it will be seen that four distinct, nitro-m-oxybenzoic acids exist; of these the β-acid melts at 230° C., and crystallizes in yellow leaflets. Other points of similarity show that the acid obtained by me is identical with that termed β nitro m-oxybenzoic acid.

The red oil exhibited no signs of crystallization, although I allowed it to stand undisturbed for several months. It was also boiled with concentrated potassium hydroxide for ten hours. After concentration it was allowed to cool, when rather large and well-defined monoclinic prisms, having a deep chrome-red color, appeared. The salt was purified by recrystallization from water, and analyzed. Two estimations of the potassium gave 13.02% and 13.00% K. On heating the salt explodes with violence. The free acid crystallizes from water in long needles having a light yellow color. It melts at 111° C. Like its salt it explodes when heated. Its taste is intensely bitter. In all respects it resembles the trinitro-m-oxybenzoic acid mentioned by Griess, *Annalen*, 117, 28, and Beilstein, *Annalen*, 139, 11. These chemists, however, make no mention of the melting point. The percentage of potassium required by an anhydrous salt of this acid is 12.58%.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining large quantities of the acid is due to the fact that there are other products formed in the nitration process, and these cling tenaciously to the acid, defying the most persistent efforts to effect their removal.

Stated Meeting, May 18, 1888.

Present, 15 members.

President, Mr. FRALEY, in the Chair.

Correspondence was submitted as follows:

Letters of envoy from Institut Egyptien, Cairo; Institut Météorologique de Roumanie, Bucharest; Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.

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